

## Ginkgolic acid C15:1 Datasheet

5<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in January, 2017)

### [ Product Information ]

**Name:** Ginkgolic acid C15:1

**Catalog No.:** CFN90161

**Cas No.:** 22910-60-7

**Purity:** >=98%

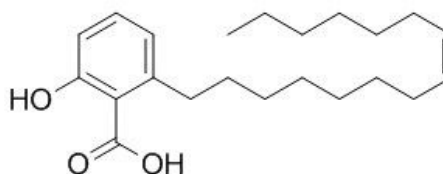
**M.F:** C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

**M.W:** 346.50

**Physical Description:** Powder

**Synonyms:** 6-[(8Z)-Pentadecenyl]-salicylic acid;

(Z)-2-Hydroxy-6-(8-pentadecenyl)benzoic acid.



### [ Intended Use ]

1. Reference standards;
2. Pharmacological research;
3. Synthetic precursor compounds;
4. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
5. Agricultural research;
6. Others.

### [ Source ]

The leaves of *Ginkgo biloba* L.

## **[ Biological Activity or Inhibitors ]**

Ginggolic acid C15:1 can significantly inhibit the biosynthesis of DNA, RNA and B. amyloliquefaciens proteins, it presents significant antibacterial activity against Gram-positive bacteria but generally does not affect the growth of Gram-negative bacteria.<sup>[1]</sup>

Ginggolic acid C15:1 can suppress lung cancer invasion and migration through the inhibition of PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway and provide a source of potential therapeutic compounds to control the metastatic dissemination of tumor cells.<sup>[2]</sup>

Ginggolic acid C15:1 has strong molluscicidal activity. <sup>[3]</sup>

Ginggolic acid C13:0 and C15:1 are 100% effective inhibition against *Pseudodactylogyrus* at the concentration of 2.5 mg/L and 6.0 mg/L, with ED<sub>50</sub> values of 0.72 mg/L and 2.88 mg/L, respectively, they can be explored as plant-derived antiparasitic for the control of *Pseudodactylogyrus*.<sup>[4]</sup>

## **[ Solvent ]**

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

## **[ HPLC Method ]<sup>[5]</sup>**

Mobile phase: Methanol-3% Acetic acid in water=92:8;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 40 °C;

The wave length of determination: 310 nm.

## **[ Storage ]**

2-8°C, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

## **[ References ]**

[1] Hua Z, Wu C, Fan G, *et al.* *BMC Biotechnology*, 2017,1.14.

[2] Baek S H, Ko J H, Lee J H, *et al. J. Cell Physiol.*, 2017,32(2):346-54.

[3] Yang X M, Chen S X, Xia L, *et al. Fitoterapia*, 2008, 79(4):250-4.

[4] Wang G X, Jiang D X, Zhuang Z, *et al. Aquaculture*, 2009, 297(1-4):38-43.

[5] Yang L Q, Wu X Y, Chen J. *Acta Pharm.Sin.*, 2002, 37(7):555-8.

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